



AS YOU WERE



U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 24

Vol. 1. No. 4.

PARKVIEW STATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

Five Cents a Copy

SURGERY AT HOSPITAL REACHES HIGH STATE OF PERFECTION

HISTORY OF THE SURGICAL SERVICE

By Captain E. F. Sibley

The Surgical Service of General Hospital No. 24 began on November 25, 1918 when the first major operation, an appendectomy, was performed. Soon after the first of December, 1918, soldier patients were received from various hospitals in Pittsburgh and in a couple of weeks we were caring for fifty patients, some of whom had already received operative work when admitted.

On December 20, 1918 the first contingent of overseas cases was received. There were twenty-seven of these cases and many were severely wounded. Since then there have been admitted weekly or semi-weekly additional train loads of patients until today a total of approximately 825 overseas cases have been cared for and of this number 375 have been discharged as cured. The Surgical Service receives over seven-tenths of all patients entering the Hospital.

In the main the injuries may be classified as wounds of the soft parts (flesh wounds) and secondly wounds of bone tissue, the extremities being chiefly affected. Something over two-thirds of the cases belong to the first class and the remainder to the second class. All wounds received in battle were in large part infected (over 75 per cent).

In flesh wounds an infection clears up within a relatively short time. In injuries to the bone substance after a fracture the infection has resulted in osteomyelitis, or diseased bone. It is this latter class of cases that will occupy the attention of the surgical division for the next few months. These cases have all been operated before they were sent home from France or England and all practically will need further operations for the removal of diseased bone. During the months that have elapsed since receipt of the injuries an immunity or resistance had undoubtedly been established against the infection and the result is that the cases are usually found to be in very good general condition and have without exception stood operative procedure well. There is a relatively small class of cases in which bone substance had been entirely destroyed by gun shot wounds and in these cases new bone will be grafted.

Clean surgery, the cure of cases of hernia, appendicitis, etc., will come in for its share of work, although the cases of this character are comparatively few in number.

The new Operating Pavillion has recently been opened and is equipped in an up-to-date manner. It has two clean and two pus rooms with an adjacent recovery room and is large enough for present or immediate future needs. Operations are being performed daily, Sundays excepted, by men who have had extensive experience in surgical work.

The nose and throat, and eye and ear departments are cared for by specialists and several hundred cases will be treated each month.

In addition to its operative work the orthopaedic service takes the patients after the wounds are nearly or quite healed and by massage, electricity, hydrotherapy, etc., successfully brings back tone and vigor to muscles wasted from non-use, loosens stiffened joints, restores nerve and circulatory function in part affected.

The purpose of the Government is to get its soldiers cured in the shortest time possible. General Hospital No. 24 is fully prepared to do its share and the entire personnel are lending all their energies, oftentimes working beyond regulation hours to this end.

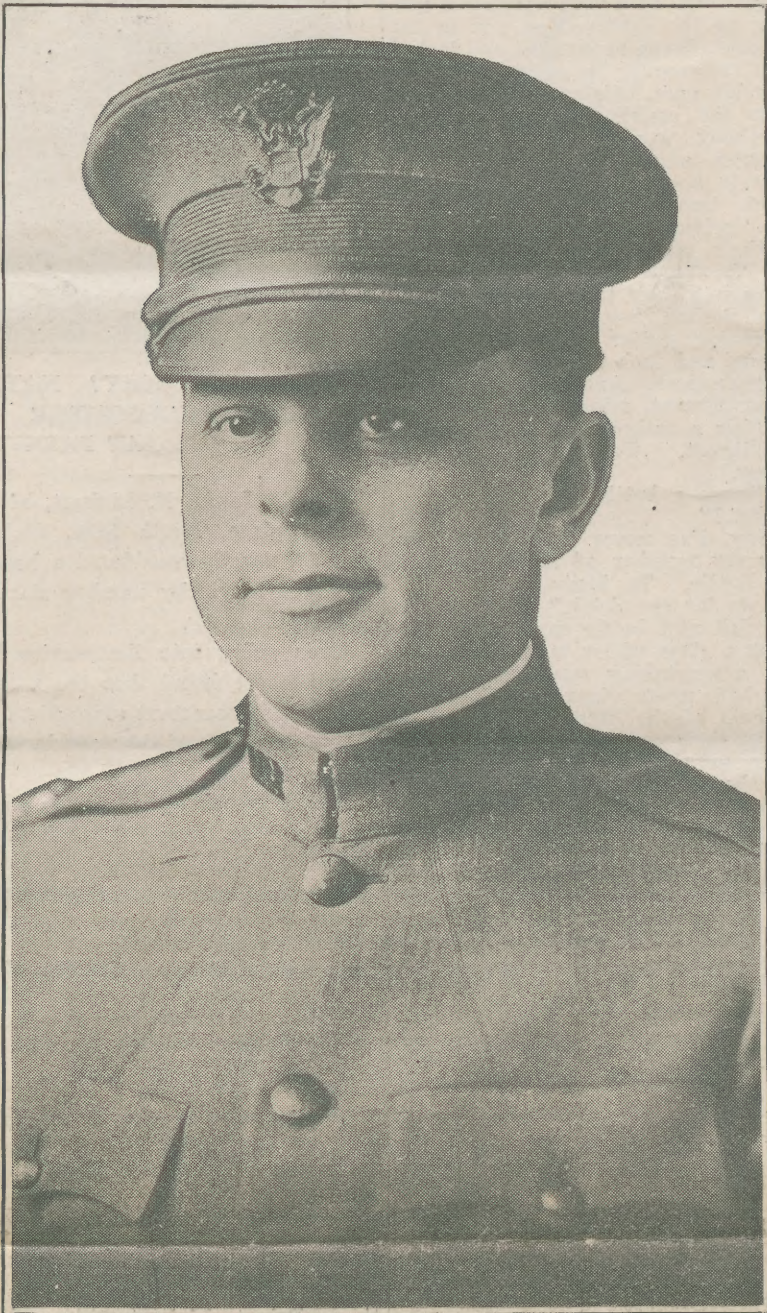
ADDRESS YOUR MAIL RIGHT

All enlisted men at this post are urged to have their mail correctly addressed, patients stating the number of their ward, detachment men stating their detachment. Examples:

Sergeant John Smith, Ward 2B,
U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24,
Parkview Branch,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sergeant John Smith,
Medical Detachment,
U. S. A. General Hospital 24,
Parkview Branch,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By following out the above directions you will facilitate the delivery of your own mail.



CAPTAIN EDWIN F. SIBLEY
CHIEF OF SURGICAL SERVICE

Captain E. F. Sibley, M.C., U.S.A., Chief of the Surgical Service, was commissioned August 7, 1918 and ordered to the Rockefeller Institute for a course on the treatment of infected wounds. He was at the Base Hospital in Camp Lee for a short time and was then ordered to this Hospital as Chief of the Surgical Service. He organized this service and has brought it to its present high state of efficiency.

Captain Sibley is especially well qualified for his work, having done nothing but surgery since his graduation in Medicine in 1903. For one year after graduation he was resident

surgeon at the Albany City Hospital, Albany, N. Y., and then for a year pathologist at the Bender Laboratory which was followed by four years as assistant to Colonel Ething of Albany, and at the same time was in charge of Surgical Services at the Albany City Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital and the Childs Hospital of Albany. Since 1907 he has practiced surgery at Kingston, N. Y., where he is attendant at Kingston Hospital. His success in his work in the Surgical Service and his very high regard for the men who have done the fighting have made him one of the most popular officers with the patients at the Hospital.

Method of Obtaining Artificial Limbs By Permanently Injured Soldiers

For the purpose of informing men in the service or those recently discharged who have been permanently injured in the line of duty and have thereby suffered the loss of a limb, the Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau authorizes the publication of the following:

After you have been discharged from the service, having already been fitted with a temporary artificial limb, and are ready to procure a permanent one, apply to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, addressing a letter as follows:

Chief Medical Advisor,
Bureau of War Risk Insurance,
Washington, D. C.

In your letter state the following facts:

Full name and address.
Former organization.
Length of time temporary artificial limb has been worn.

You will receive a prompt reply. If you live in a town or city where there is a Marine Hospital, or where an office of the United States Public Health Service is located, you may apply in person. Information will be given to you by the officers of the U. S. Public Health Service by going to such hospitals or offices.

After making application as above, an order for a permanent artificial limb will be given or sent to you by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, after it has been settled from the records that you are entitled to it. When you receive the order for a limb, you will be furnished with transportation

to the manufacturer designated to fit the artificial limb. Return transportation will be in care of the manufacturer designated.

A second transportation will be furnished you when you are directed to report for final fitting and instruction in the use of the limb. At the same time you will be directed to report to an officer of the U. S. Public Health Service or to some Orthopedic Surgeon designated by the War Risk Insurance Bureau for the purpose of having the limb inspected. On this trip return transportation will be in care of the medical officer who makes this inspection. Reasonable expenses incident to this travel will be paid by the Bureau on presentation of an itemized statement of such expenses.

M. W. IRELAND,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

Following is a list of United States Marine Hospitals nearest this Hospital:

New York, New York; Bay street and Marine avenue, Staple. Surg. C. H. Lavinder, in charge.
New York, Buffalo; Main and Robie streets.

Ohio, Cleveland; Lakeside avenue and East Ninth street. Asst. Surg. J. S. Gardiner, in charge.

Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh; Office, Penn avenue and Fortieth street. Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. Lanza, in charge.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; 410 Chestnut street. Surg. G. L. Collins, in charge.

"PORT OF MISSING MEN" BEGUN IN ALL ARMY HOSPITAL PAPERS

NUMEROUS INQUIRIES PROMPT THIS ACTION

HELP LOCATE MEN MISSING IN GREAT WAR

Under special instructions from the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., a column called "The Port of Missing Men" is to be established in the publication of every army hospital in the United States. The purpose of this column is to help relatives and friends locate missing soldiers from whom they had not heard for some length of time. In this column is to be printed the last available information concerning the men who are now missing and the name of the nearest relative who is making inquiry.

The usefulness of such a column is self-evident as many letters are pouring into the office of "AS YOU WERE" containing inquiries about sons and brothers from whom no news had been received for many months. The popularity of such a column is practically assured. Not only will relatives scan these columns for any information regarding their lost loved ones but men in service will eagerly peruse its contents for news of their missing buddies and would indeed be very anxious to give any information to relatives who would eagerly welcome it.

"AS YOU WERE" is printing below the first list of names of missing men. Besides the names received directly at this hospital many are here reprinted from "The Come-Back" of the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and from "Over The Top" of the Base Hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

If you know anything of the missing men mentioned below tell "AS YOU WERE" what you know or inform the relatives whose names are herewith printed and you will bring to them news which they will surely welcome and for which they will heartily thank you. Let us all help in this good work in assisting anxious relatives in learning anything of missing men.

Port of Missing Men

Private Frank S. Roethler, Co. L, 163rd Inf. A. E. F. Officially reported missing Oct. 1918. Communications should be addressed to John R. Bowen, Elma, Iowa.

Sergt. Hawley C. Wilcox, 803d Aero Squadron, A. E. F.; last heard from in October, 1918. Inform Dorothy Wilcox, Gaston Apartments, Louisville, Ky.

Sergt. Charles Bernard Long, Company B, 151st Machine Gun Battalion Rainbow Division, reported seriously wounded in November. Inquiry from Miss Emory L. McCann, 658 South Thirty-fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Corp. Louis E. Plais, 305th Engineers, now reported at classification camp at Noyers, France. Inform Mrs. Sarah J. Goodbub, 313 West First street, New Albany, Ind.

Winfield Scott Orondorff, Battery E, 150th, Rainbow Division, last heard of November 25. Inquiry from Mrs. Elizabeth Fravel, 928 North Fifth street, Vincennes, Ind.

Private Harry D. Lane, Provisional Ambulance, Company I, last heard from on his arrival overseas, May 16, 1918. Inquiry from Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, 916 Twenty-fifth street, Detroit, Mich.

Private Sam Sarko, 119th Field Artillery, Battalion D, last heard of November 5. Inquiry from Miss Anna Jacobson, 412 Philip avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corporal Scott W. Harlan, 5th Regiment, Supply Company, U. S. M. C., A. E. F. Inquiry from N. C. Harlan, 5009 Second avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Private Hollis M. Pickett, Company C, 5th Division, Supply Transportation, A. E. F., last heard of in September. Inquiry from Mrs. H. J. Hollis, 465 Stewart avenue, Capital View, Atlanta, Ga.

Ernest L. Keiber, Headquarters Company, 66th Infantry, A. E. F., reported missing October 16. Inquiry from Mrs. Amelia P. Kieber, Walnut, Ill.

Private John M. Supler, A. S. 2267899, Company L, 364th Infantry, reported wounded. Inquiry from Mrs. Wildia Bebout, 607 Main street, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Frank Alisauskas, 315 Inf., Co. G, Camp Meade, Md. Inquiry made by John Alisauskas, 622 Cypress street, Philadelphia.

Sgt. John F. Peterson, 317th Eng.

Co. E. Inquiry made by mother, Mrs. Susan Peterson, 1337 Steadman St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harold G. Bradley, 26th Inf., Co. C, last heard of M. P. 158th Inf., A. E. F. October 5, 1918. Inquiry made by Mrs. Geo. Bradley, 8 Bangor street, Mt. Washington, Pa.

James Nelson Bradley, Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn. Last heard of Oct. 24. Inquiry made by Mrs. M. Bradley, 334 Pennell street, Chester, Pa.

John T. Cooper, Base Hospital No. 6, Bordeaux, France. Inquiry made by Mrs. Frank Cooper, Monongahela, Pa.

George Courson, Hq., Co., 107th F. A. Inquiry made by Mrs. Geo. Courson (wife), 5404 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Private Wm. FitzGibbons, 320th M. G. Bn. Inquiry made by Joseph A. Powel, 324 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chas. Gimber, 318th F. A. Bat. B. Inquiry made by T. Gimber, 1021 Moneta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corp. Stimson W. Goddard, 138th Inf., Co. H. Last heard of Oct. 2, 1918. Inquiry made by Geo. P. Goddard, 5450 Vernon avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

EXHIBIT OF WAR PAINTINGS AT CARNEGIE MUSEUM

A collection of 241 War Paintings and Drawings by British Artists is now on exhibition in the galleries of the Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute. Every phase of war has been considered—the battlefields, the training of soldiers, the various branches of service, views in munition factories and in shipyards. Not only the fronts in France and Flanders are depicted but the remote battle lines of Egypt and Palestine.

Major Sir William Orpen, who has the largest individual contribution, spent two years at the western front, with headquarters at Cassel. He has given us admirable portraits of Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and a dozen other officers of lesser fame. He has also painted scores of scenes and events in his vigorous, searching manner.

In the entire exhibition there are no paintings recording melodramatic acts of heroism, although many of the artists represented fought and were wounded. Those in active service were: W. B. Adenye, Alfred Bentley, Jacob Epstein, John Everett, Colin W. Gill, Eric H. Kennington, Wyndham Lewis, Bernard Meninsky, John Nash, Paul Nash, C. R. W. Nevinson, J. Spencer Pryse, William P. Roberts, Henry Rushbury, and E. A. Verpillieux. Muirhead Bone, Frank Brangwyn, George Clausen, C. J. Holmes, Augustus John, Sir John Lavery, James McBey and William Rothenstein were not within service age.

The British Government has displayed unusual eclecticism in selecting records to preserve the glorious deeds of 1914-1918. The Government did not alone choose the work of men of mature years and established conservatism but gave the younger and more radical men an opportunity to depict their version of the great struggle. The effects of war that seem so tremendous to those who have witnessed it as well as to those who have participated in it are certain to be modified by future events. Art, however, remains to keep alive the spirit of the past. Our knowledge of the civilization of Egypt, Babylonia and Chaldea have been derived from the meager records of bas-reliefs, wall paintings and other forms of artistic expression which alone have survived the destruction of time and war.

This exhibition will continue on view through April 3. The Carnegie Institute is open free every week day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. and on Sunday from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

DISCHARGE EMBLEM DESIGN CHOSEN

Discharged soldiers who fought in the big war are going to be issued regular honest-to-goodness "honorable discharge" medals. The emblem will be a bronze lapel button, similar to that of the G. A. R. A design has been selected from fifteen models submitted by artists and sculptors.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

HOLD ON TO IT

ARE THEY WORTH IT?

A Straight Talk to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines by the U. S. Government

Are they worth it?

When you went to war you thought they were worth it.

You were willing enough to let the Government have so many dollars each month, taken from your salary as soldiers or sailors, in order to pay for Government insurance on your life, that your folks might be financially protected in case of your death.

Yes, you thought they were worth it then. Indeed, so many of you thought that your home folks were worth it that the Government promised to pay the enormous sum of thirty-eight billion dollars to the folks at home if the soldiers, sailors and marines should all be killed.

But now the war is over and you are soon to have an honorable discharge.

The question is, do you think they are worth it, now that peace has come?

Do you think that the homes for which you fought are still worth protecting by that same life insurance payment every month to the Government, on your life?

It is a very small payment made by you to protect the folks with a good-sized sum in case of your death.

Are they worth it?

In putting the question to you in this blunt way, the Government intends no disrespect.

The fact is, that the Government so greatly respects the sacrifices you have made for the country, and so greatly respects the spirit of those folks who let you go, that it stands ready to continue for five years this same insurance protection for them (as agreed at the time you signed the application) if you will continue to pay, each month, just about the same amount for life insurance as has hitherto been taken out of your pay for this purpose.

Once more, to be emphatic. The contract you now have with the Government may be kept in force for five years after the official termination of the war at substantially the same very low rate of premium you agreed to pay.

But from now on the payment must be made by you directly, and that fact puts it right up to you, whether or not the folks you fought for are worth your continued protection.

You know, of course, that if you fail in your payments you lose your insurance.

And now, if you are in any doubt about the value of the contract, ask your insurance officer if you can secure as large a sum of insurance through any other channel at anything like the cost the Government has provided.

But perhaps you say that you had never thought you could afford so much life insurance in peace times, and quite likely this would be so under usual conditions and costs, but the price the Government charges makes all the difference, and you should consider the question from that standpoint and—aren't they worth this larger sum?

The Government believes they are, and that is why it earnestly urges you to continue to accept the co-operation of Uncle Sam in keeping up your contract for the protection of the home folks.

But now, let us ask another question—

ARE YOU WORTH IT?

Yes, you yourself? The Government thinks you are, thinks so so much that Uncle Sam is ready to stay in the life insurance business to serve you, because you so splendidly served him in the day of his peril.

He will stay in the life insurance business so that at any time within the five years after the close of the war you may have a chance to make a permanent contract with him for a life insurance policy that will protect your home folks whenever you die and protect you—yes, you—by ordinary life insurance, twenty-payment life, twenty-year endowment, endowment maturing at age 62, or some other usual form of insurance. And, mind you, you can get this permanent protection from Uncle Sam at a rate that will be impossible elsewhere, and that, too, without a physical examination.

Your present insurance, as well as the insurance which will be offered you later, is insurance against both death and total permanent disability.

So now, here is the proposition:

First—Continued Government insurance under the present contract, at substantially the present cheap rate for five years.

Second—Permanent Government life insurance, which you can get any time during five years at Government rates, provided you hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance now.

So, you see, it comes back again to the question—Are they worth it—the people for whom you insured when the war broke out?

And again—Are you worth it?

If you come out of the war physically impaired you will be unable to obtain any life insurance protection whatsoever, unless you keep up your present insurance with the United States Government. Uncle Sam's insurance may be continued and converted into standard Government policies, regardless of your physical condition. This factor is of the very highest importance.

But leaving your physical condition out of consideration, it is to your interest and to the interest of your family, both for the present and for the future, to keep up your Government insurance.

Before you leave the service, discuss this matter with your commanding officer and with the insurance officer at your place of duty. He will tell you just how to keep up your insurance, how to pay your premiums after you leave the service, and how you will later be able to change into the standard forms of Government insurance.

When you are home you can discuss these things with the Local Home Service Section of the American Red Cross, or you can write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, attention Insurance Section, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

If you want to get information on Uncle Sam's Insurance personally, ask the man with the W. R. I. pin. He will have the latest facts from Washington.

Remember, Uncle Sam went into the insurance business for your protection and for your benefit, and he will stay in the insurance business for you, giving you the cheapest, strongest, and safest insurance possible.

If you wish to avail yourself of the protection, if you wish to obtain for yourself and your family the full benefits by a grateful Republic to its fighting forces, then

Hold on to Uncle Sam's Insurance

But, after all, don't forget that the fundamental question is—

Are They Worth It?

PARKVIEW SOLDIERS ARE HEAVY DRINKERS

Yes, every word of the above-mentioned caption is true! Drinkers, and heavy drinkers at that! And what is more the liquid is sold right here on the reservation openly, in our own canteen, in sight even of the commanding officer. The editor can bear testimony to that. One morning last week he was making the rounds of the contribution boxes taking out of them the various contributions to "ASYOUWERE," when chance brought him at a very auspicious moment to the contribution box in the canteen. When he entered and looked upon the counter he could hardly believe his eyes. Lo and behold, there upon the counter in full view of everybody were at least fifteen or eighteen empty pint bottles! And there in another corner stood a sergeant, two corporals and a "first class" private leisurely gurgling away at their pint bottles, well satisfied with the liquid that was rapidly vanishing into their inner compartments. There lacked, however, a brass rail, a running gutter or some spacious spittoon, and such other necessary bar appurtenances. And the editor gazed in amazement, smacked his dry lips and felt a rather choking feeling in his throat. Temptation was too strong.

"Gimme a bottle," he said.

"Pint?"

"Say, I've never been elected an honorary member of the Knights of the Bottle. To begin with a pint will do for one drink."

A full pint bottle came across the counter. The editor took the top off and, after taking one deep breath, launched most vigorously into the contents of the flask. Leisurely he sat on the counter and sucked at the bottle satisfied and contented, when who should come in but the commanding officer himself and Captain Stayton. He jumped off the counter and tried to call the men to attention, but the popular liquid had washed his voice down and he could do nothing but continue his drinking. And then the C. O. went out and said nothing.

Oh, dear reader, by this time you are presumably wondering what that liquid was that it should be sold openly in an army canteen and drunk in the presence of the commanding officer. It is, indeed, a famous and world-renowned liquid. It is as old as the human race. It is drunk the world over. Our people today from Maine to Texas, from Washington to Florida, are clamoring for a reduction in its price. No army ever forbade its consumption; no church ever banned it; no party ever decried it. It will be drunk even after prohibition is in force. It is pure, regular cow milk.

PVT 1st CLASS HARRY BROWN



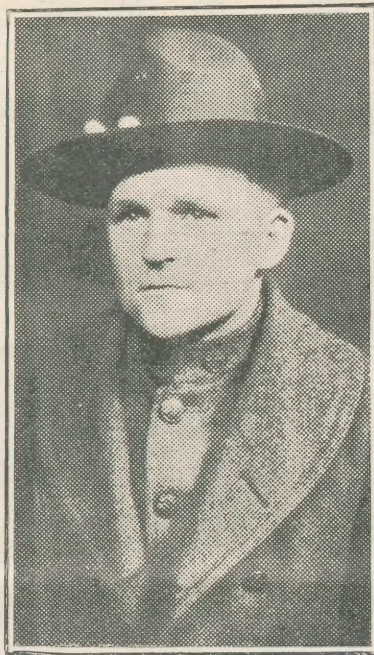
THE BUFFALO DIVISION

By Pvt. 1st Class Harry Brown
The Buffalo Division landed in France in June, 1918. Soon the 92nd Division was thoroughly organized with 700 Negro Officers. We took over the Marbache Sector where the Buffalo Division saw its first action in trench raids on the Germans and earned the name of the "Black Devils." A German Sergeant from New York whom we took as prisoner gave our Division that name.

On these raids we drove the Germans north beyond the Erehant and Voiorotte to Chemenot Bridge. In hoping to put a check to the attacks the Boches tried to destroy the bridge and flood the country. Up to this time the Buffalo Division had never been in battle. Their chance came in the drive on Metz. They were notified at four o'clock on Sunday morning, November 10th. Their motto was, "See it through, Buffaloes." They began their advance at seven o'clock from Pont-A-Mousson and before them was a valley commanded by heavy guns and nests of German machine guns. During this battle we aided in capturing 600 prisoners, 15 machine guns, 20 minenwerfers; rounded up an enormous number of engineers and large supplies of artillery munitions.

And this is where Pvt. 1st Class Harry Brown was wounded, shot once in the arm and shoulder by machine guns.

PRIVATE JAMES E. LINHART



THIRTEEN UNLUCKY? NAY!
NAY! SAYS SOLDIER
AT PARKVIEW

Private James E. Linhart, of Columbia place, North Side, declares that 13, usually considered a hoodoo, has been his lucky number since he entered the army.

Upon going into the service Private Linhart found that the number was to be his constant companion.

Here are some of the ways in which he met up with the fatal 13:

His name was placed on the enlistment roll as James E. Linhart—13 letters.

His serial number was 12046013—13 on the tail end and the other figures together totaling 13.

He trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.—count the letters—there are 13.

He landed overseas May 13—the little old number bobbing up with his arrival in France.

He was wounded on August 11, but it was August 13 before he was picked up on the battlefield.

He was sent to Base Hospital No. 13.

He was placed in cot 13.

He arrived at Military Hospital No. 24, Parkview, January 13.

With 13 confronting him at all times, Private Linhart still considers that he is lucky, and he is not a bit superstitious.

When asked whether he considered the number unlucky, he replied:

"It has certainly been lucky for me, for I'm here, ain't I? and that's luck enough for any fellow."

Private Linhart was born in Pittsburgh 22 years ago. He attended the First ward public school and later night classes at the high school. He was enrolled at the Carnegie Technical school for a short time. At the time he entered the service, which was at the declaration of war, he was employed by the Carnegie Steel Company.

After enlisting, he was first sent with the old Eighteenth to Ridgway, Pa. Later he was brought back to the Schenley Oval and was then sent to Camp Hancock, Ga. He took part in the drive at Hill 204. After that battle his company was sent to Chateau-Thierry as a part of the reserve force. Leaving the latter place they went to Fismes and then to Fismette, where the regiment entered the battle which will go down in history as one of the most costly of the war in men from Pittsburgh.

"Germans and Americans were in the city and it was suicide for anyone to try to go anywhere while the battle lasted," he said. "If we wanted to go anywhere we had to tunnel our way and so got from one house to another. It was while I was tunneling my way between houses that a shell exploded, a piece of shrapnel taking away part of my left foot and wounding me in the right foot, right leg and right shoulder."

Before he entered the army Private Linhart lived with his brother, B. M. Linhart, and was a member

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
Corner Bryant, St. Clair and Mellon
Streets.

CITY OFFICE
631 Penn Avenue.
EAST END OFFICE
S. Highland Ave. and Baum Blvd.

OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO.

Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest
Dyeing and Cleaning Works

TELEPHONES
6400 Hilland, Bell 555 East, P. & A.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

of Swift's Mission Brigade.
This article was printed in a Pittsburgh daily on February 13.

BOTH PHONES

Bell 41-42 Court
P. & A. 449 Main

ALBERT L.
BRAHM CO.

Meats
Poultry
Produce
Butter
Eggs
Cheese

315 Market St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carnegie Institute
Department of
Fine Arts

War Paintings and Drawings by British Artists commissioned by the British Government.

Forceful Portraits of
Foch and Haig—241 Pictures showing various
phases of the War.

March 7 -:- April 3

FREE

"STAY IN HOSPITALS," PLEA OF ARMY TO THE WOUNDED

By Col. Frank C. Billings, M. C., U. S. A., Director, Division of Physical Reconstruction

Now that the armistice has been signed and there is every evidence that peace will be declared within a few months, there is a manifest desire on the part of the disabled soldiers for early discharge from the army. This sentiment of the soldiers is encouraged by the relatives and friends by many other people, who apparently have not fully considered the best interests of the disabled men. This unfortunate state of mind of the soldiers, their friends and of the public, must be overcome if the sick and disabled men of the army and navy are to receive the necessary continued treatment to restore them as nearly as possible so that they may go back to civil life capable of enjoying the benefits which the winning of the war affords.

It is stated on good authority that modern military medicine and surgery is able to treat and manage combat injuries received in battle; that within the maximum time of three months, from eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the men were returned to full military service. Of course, many went back to duty within a much shorter period of time.

Of the other remaining fifteen to twenty per cent. a comparatively large number are able, within a like period of time, to return to special or limited non-combat service. The completely down and out, from a military point of view, are relatively small in number.

During the war, men disabled by sickness and combat injuries have eagerly co-operated with the medical officers in the desire and effort to become speedily well and able to return to the battle front. In the military hospitals overseas one frequently heard the question, "When will I be able again to get into the game?" And on the other hand, one rarely, if ever, was asked, "When can I be discharged from the army?"

What has been done for the disabled soldiers in time of war in France can be as efficiently performed during the armistice in the military hospitals overseas and in the United States.

If during the war there was a reason for disabled men to receive efficient treatment so that they could, as speedily as possible, return to military duty, there is an equal reason that they should receive like thorough treatment that they again may engage fully in the industrial battle of civil life.

Helping the Morale

That this continued treatment may be administered efficiently, the residents of cities in proximity to the military hospitals should not injudiciously interfere with the difficult task for which the Commanding Officer is responsible to the War Department. The morale of the disabled soldier will be easily lowered by suggestions that army regulations as to uniforms, leaves of absence, etc., are unnecessary hardships and that the soldiers should be privileged to leave the post at any time, disregarding of the periods of time fixed for treatment including such measures as play and curative work. It is recognized that sick and injured men should have diversional entertainment, and that the public may greatly aid the Commanding Officer in this undertaking. But this should be done co-operatively and after conference. The public should bear in mind that the Commanding Officer and the medical personnel of the hospital have in mind, quite as fully as other citizens, the best interests of the sick and convalescent men.

The government has made ample arrangements for soldiers and sailors disabled by sickness or combat injuries. The Medical Department of the army has a sufficient number of beds in military hospitals overseas and in the United States and a personnel of splendidly qualified medical officers to give continued treatment to the disabled soldiers until the fullest possible recovery shall have been secured. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance is authorized to pay compensable disabled soldiers a pension based upon the maximum disability, and this pension will not be reduced in amount by the improvement of the disability which the soldier may acquire through training and education. The Federal Board for Vocational Education is authorized to give compensable disabled soldiers training and re-education after their discharge from the army, which will qualify them more fully for an old job, or if they need it, it will train and educate them for a new and lucrative occupation.

Forty military hospitals in the United States have facilities and equipment to carry on the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers.

A Free Education

It is recognized in modern medicine, that methods of treatment embraced under the term "Physical Reconstruction," will hasten the correction of temporary disabilities, will greatly improve the physical defects due to permanent disabilities, and will aid the medical officers in the application of work as a curative measure. This therapeutic work is essentially prevocational or even vocational

in character. This curative work is applied primarily to hasten physical and functional restoration. At the same time it trains the soldier to be a better workman at his old job or starts the training for a new one if he has a disability which unfits him for the old occupation. The partial vocational training which he receives in the hospital will be continued by the Federal Board of Vocational Education after his discharge from the army and will be without cost to him.

It must be apparent to any thinking individual that the disabled soldier who desires training by the Federal Board to fit him for a new job must receive as complete medical and surgical treatment as possible before his discharge from the army, for otherwise he will not be physically fit for the training.

It is rational for every man to desire a nearly perfect health and content of mind as may be possible. This desirable condition of body and mind is within the command of the disabled soldier if he will take advantage of the opportunity offered by the government. It should induce him to remain in the military hospital as long as may be necessary.

School Notes

The Educational Department suffered a severe loss when Private W. C. Cross, Ward 8B, was transferred to Camp Sherman, a few days ago. Private Cross, who volunteered his services as an instructor in penmanship, was certified as being physically fit for transfer to a convalescent camp and discharged from the service. However, he had become so interested in his teaching work, he was not at all anxious to go. He has been asked to apply for work as a civilian employee.

Private Frank E. Morris, sent to this hospital as a psychological examiner several weeks ago secured his discharge last Friday. Private Morris in civilian life is Dr. Morris and is professor of psychology at the Connecticut College for Women. He was recommended for a commission, but the armistice prevented it.

A. L. A.

HELP!

Several men have asked for "When a Man's a Man" by Wright. It was loaned to a man in 9B on January 30 and is probably somewhere in the ward, having been read by other patients, too. If somebody would corral it and return it to the library, "several men" would be grateful, as well as the librarian.

Fifty "Webster's handy dictionaries" are in the library, ready to lend to the men who want a dictionary-and-speller in convenient small size.

Are you interested in automobiles, mechanical engineering, farming, cattle, banking, business efficiency, drafting, chemistry, journalism? Do you want books or magazines on one of these subjects or some other? Ask the librarian or send word to her by the Red Cross or the Reconstruction Aides or anybody who will take the message. Make your request as definite as possible so that we shall be able to get the right book at the first try, and you won't be discouraged.

HAVE YOU READ THESE?

Unspeakable PerkBy Adams
Slim PrincessBy Abe
Perfect TributeBy Andrews
ConquerorBy Atherton
Eben HoldenBy Bacheller
CardillacBy Barr
Sentimental TommyBy Barrie
Denry the AudaciousBy Bennett
LonelinessBy Benson
Gold TrailBy Bindloss
Mary CaryBy Bosher
Christopher Hibbault, RoadmakerBy Bryant
Last Days of PompeiiBy Bulwer-Lytton
Pigs Is PigsBy Butler
CavalierBy Cable
Hidden ChildrenBy Chambers
Down Among MenBy Comfort
Black DouglasBy Crockett
Soldiers of FortuneBy Davis
Dr. Lavendar's PeopleBy Deland
Tale of Two CitiesBy Dickens
Man in the Iron MaskBy Dumas
Broad HighwayBy Farnol
Little Shepherd of Kingdom ComeBy Fox
Diamond MasterBy Futrelle
Monsieur LecoqBy Gaboriau
PatricianBy Galsworthy
Golden BoughBy Gibbs
Romance of a Plain ManBy Glasgow
Adventures in FriendshipBy Grayson
House in the MistBy Green
Heritage of the DesertBy Grey
Red EveBy Haggard
Man Without a CountryBy Hale
In Freedom's CauseBy Henty
Cabbages and KingsBy "O. Henry"
Prisoner of ZendaBy Hope
PamBy Hutten
Four Horsemen of the ApocalypseBy Ibanez
RamonaBy Jackson
Idle Thoughts of an Idle FellowBy Jerome

ASYOUWERE



BACK TO SCHOOL AGAIN

VarmintBy Johnson
To Have and to HoldBy Johnston
Way HomeBy King
Soldiers ThreeBy Kipling
Uncle WilliamBy Lee
Extricating ObadiahBy Lincoln
Rough RoadBy Locke
Michael, Brother of JerryBy London
Hardy NorsemanBy Lyall
Taming of Red Butte WesternBy Lynde

Abington AbbeyBy Marshall
BarnabetteBy Martin
Four FeathersBy Mason
Mr. BingleBy McCutcheon
Ashton Kirk, DetectiveBy McIntyre
Temperamental HenryBy Merwin
Man Higher UpBy Miller
Amos JuddBy Mitchell
Jules of the Great HeartBy Mott
King of the Khyber RiflesBy Mundy
Walking ShadowsBy Noyes
HillmanBy Oppenheim
Scarlet PimpernelBy Orozy
Red RockBy Page
WeaversBy Parker
HarvesterBy Porter
ChristopherBy Pryce
Cloister and the HearthBy Reade
Calvary AlleyBy Rice
Mrs. Red PepperBy Richmond
Where There's a WillBy Rinehart
Woman in QuestionBy Scott
Tree of HeavenBy Sinclair
PeterBy Smith
KidnappedBy Stevenson
Rudder GrangeBy Stockton
Gulliver's TravelsBy Swift
Gentleman from IndianaBy Tarkington

GamblerBy Thurston
McAllister and His DoubleBy Train
Handle With CareBy Turnbull
Big TremaineBy Van Vorst
Michael StrogoffBy Verne
FortitudeBy Walpole
Blazed TrailBy White
Heather MoonBy Williamson
Ruggles of Red GapBy Wilson
Big BusinessBy Parlette
Profitable VocationsBy Weaver
Fear God and Take Your Own PartBy Roosevelt

Work, Wages and ProfitsBy Gantt
Our Navy at WorkBy Kaufmann
Farm WoodworkBy Blackburn
Heart Throbs, a Collection of VerseAnonymous

Seven SeasBy Kipling
From a College WindowBy Benson
Treasure of the HumbleBy Maeterlinck
First Canadians in FranceBy Bell
I AccuseBy a German
Volunteer PoiluBy Sheahan
Short History of PittsburghBy Church

Oregon TrailBy Parkman
Son of the Middle BorderBy Garland
Life of LincolnBy Tarbell

Twenty-five hundred men of the A. E. F. wrote in to the central Paris Library Association in January, requesting and receiving a certain book.

The figures indicate, representatives of the Association say, the enormous extent to which the men are making use of the franking privileges granted to the Association by the Army Postoffice in France.

Any man with the American forces can write in to the Paris headquarters of the Association and ask for any book on any subject. In the great majority of cases the book he wants is available, and is sent to him by return mail, free of postage, to keep for one month.

In addition to the special mail service to individuals, fourteen regional libraries have been established in various parts of France and the occupied portions of Germany. Book collections have also been placed in all the recreational huts and in many cases have gone direct to military units.

The following newspapers come daily to the library, and if men in the wards will tell the librarian, when she goes around with books, that they want certain papers, she will do her best to see that they receive those papers, although of course, the papers will be several days old: Atlanta Constitution. Roston Transcript. Chicago Tribune. Cincinnati Enquirer. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Denver Rocky Mountain News. Detroit Free Press.

Kansas City Star.
Kansas City Times.
Los Angeles Times.
New Orleans Times Picayune.
New York Times Daily and Midweek Pictorial.
Philadelphia Ledger.
San Francisco Chronicle.
Washington Post.

"It is the constant absorbing from every possible source that makes a man well informed, and it is a great variety of knowledge that makes him broad and sympathetic where he would otherwise be narrow and rutty and hard. The habitual absorber of knowledge has the advantage of touching life at a vast number of points. His interests are wide; and, as a rule, he is an interesting man because of his great variety of experiences.

"There is, with the man who does not possess one, a tendency to over-emphasize the advantages of a college training. Those who were obliged to leave school to help support the family, or because of ill health, and were not able to go to college, think they have suffered an irrevocable loss—that there must necessarily be a great deficiency in their lives that can never be made up—that since they could not get the liberal education they wanted they are forever barred from getting an equivalent. They think that what they themselves can pick up from reading and self study will not amount to much. But as a matter of fact many of the best educated and most cultured and efficient men and women in the world have never gone to college—many of them have never even gone through a high school."—Marden's Training for Efficiency."

BE ALIVE

The reason that your Government put in the Reconstruction Division was for the benefit of the men who have been disabled in this war. If you fail to improve your time it is no one's fault but your own. Opportunity is at your door. Get busy.

FLOWERS

For Every Occasion

THEY
CARRY
YOUR
MESSAGE

A. W. Smith Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Liberty Street at Sixth Avenue

Soldiers' Service Chevron Pin.



You are proud of your Service Chevrons, but after you take off your uniform who knows you have been in the service?

These pins are designed to make that distinction. To be worn on civilian clothes, coat lapel or vest, same as a fraternity pin. Cuts show exact size.

Beautifully designed and well made of gold, for overseas service, and sterling silver for service in this country. Will wear for years. Will be mailed upon receipt of One Dollar. Give name and address, number of chevrons you are privileged to wear, and whether gold or silver.

Get one for your mother, wife, sister or sweetheart, to wear in honor of your services. Address.

THE SERVICE EMBLEM CO.,
108 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh, Pa.



The Business Man's
Department Store

Office Stationery
Office Furniture
Printing & Ruling

Private Exchange

Bell, Grant 4460

P. & A., Main 642

642-644 Liberty Avenue

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Service Eliminates Competition

Your
Credit's
Good at
Pickering's

for the things
that make
Happy
Homes---

Nuf Ced---

Tenth & Penn

New Spring Styles Are Ready

New Spring Suits, New Spring Hats.

New Spring Furnishing in fact

Everything New for Spring

BROWNING KING CO.

439-441 WOOD STREET

ASYOUWERE

Official Publication of
U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24
Parkview Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Published Every Saturday

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Kremers,
Commanding Officer.

Lieut. William L. Munson....Advisor
Serg. I. A. Melnick.....Editor
Pvt. Karl A. Sapp.....Business Mgr.
Pvt. V. H. Swanick...Asst. Bus. Mgr.
Private Frank Drew.....Cartoonist

“THE PORT OF MISSING MEN”

With this issue “ASYOUWERE” is beginning a new department, “The Port of Missing Men.” The purpose of this department, as explained elsewhere in this number, is to make a thorough, nation-wide search for any information regarding the whereabouts of any man lost in the Service or from whom his relatives had not heard for an undue length of time. Under instructions from the office of the Surgeon General every hospital paper in the country is to run such a column and print in it the names of missing men in order that their families may not wonder year after year whether the man is dead or whether he was a deserter. Moreover, the Adjutant General of the Army has established a special bureau in France for the purpose of locating men lost in action with the American Expeditionary Forces or men who had not written home for any length of time.

At every General Hospital there is also a Bureau of Communication established for the purpose of receiving lists of the missing men and the men about whose death details are being asked. These lists are arranged according to regiments and companies so that it is very simple in comparing with the hospital register to find men who might have the desired information. For example if a name appears in the missing list of a man who was in Company 23 of the Fifth Regiment, Marines, and there is in the Hospital a man of that regiment and company, it is clear that that man may have some word about his missing comrade. It may be well to remember that families are interested not only in the facts of death, but also in the manner in which death was incurred. Often the most interesting details concerning engagements can be secured and these in themselves sometimes make the fate of the man inquired for almost certain even when the informant was not an eye-witness.

The work of this department is being carried on with vigor now and every encouragement possible is given to find any news whatsoever regarding missing men. Everybody who can possibly be of assistance in locating lost men is interviewed. The Home Service Bureau of the American Red Cross, too, is working diligently and is always ready and willing to lend aid and co-operation in this noble task. This action is directly in line with the action recently taken by the military authorities in instructing every man to write home. All are working, hand-in-hand, for a common purpose and a common good.

Such a department, as is here established, will be a permanent policy of “ASYOUWERE” and it is certain, will go a long way in relieving the anxiety of many a yearning mother who will know that diligent search is being made for her son. Very often these investigations have resulted in locating the missing son. Every hospital paper is sent to every other hospital paper. In fact, as far as the “Port of Missing Men” is concerned, the papers are strictly instructed to reprint weekly all names that come to their attention. A wide circulation of this information is thus assured. When it is recalled that “ASYOUWERE” alone has on its exchange list the names of over one hundred papers, not including many other Army and Naval stations, an idea of the extent of the circulation of this information can be thus conceived. These exchange lists range from San Francisco on the west to far-off France on the east. The news is eagerly scanned by almost every man in the service who would be only too glad to impart any knowledge he may have about the missing man. Inquiries of this nature should be addressed to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

This is the fourth number of “ASYOUWERE.” Three issues of this paper have been a demonstration of steady growth and continued inadequacy of space. The first number of which 3000 copies were printed contained only four pages and was entirely sold out within two hours. The second and third numbers of eight pages each were issued to the extent of 5000 and 10,000 copies respectively. Still they were all sold out and the demand came in for more. People have been asking for back numbers of our paper. This demand has led us to make an increase not only in the number of copies printed but also in the size of the sheet. An additional column has been added this week beside increasing the length of the sheet five inches.

We are grateful to our patrons and to the friends of the Hospital who are making this increase possible. We will continue to meet your increased demands with a larger paper; and promise a better journal as our experience increases.

Medical Woofs

Ppt. Jack Greggs would like to know if the Red Cross furnishes marriage licences free of charge to men in uniform.

Pvt. Tommie Krebs, while eating supper Tuesday at the Hospital, found an oyster in the stew. He decided it was meant for oyster stew without the oysters.

Gerard to Pvt. Arthur Ford—When do you think you will be released, old man?

Ford—Whenever this command can get along without A. Ford!

Notice to Movie Shooters — You can get a \$10,000 picture most any evening in the Sergeant's quarters, Army Hospital No. 24.

Pvt. De Foe applied for a transfer to Detroit, Mich. He wants to know whether Miss Nash will follow “suit.”

Sgt. Bill's Commands—
Company fall in! — Ompney! foht'd'n!

Count off!—Khon! Opff!
Squads right!—Squokds prawd!
Right by squads! March.—Ight b'squks-rrch!

Keep your hands down;—Leep ur nnd! on!

Stop chewing the rag!—Stapp! schewin tuhragch.

JUST FOUND OUT

Sam—“Ah done hear dat they foun Columbus bones.”

Ham—“Lawd! Ah nobber supposed he vuz a gambler man.

YOU SAID IT, SISTER

A preacher out in Kansas has just celebrated his 102nd birthday.

Yet they tell us the good die young; Corporal Johnson and Moore think Allegheny a rather attractive place lately.—2 A. M.

Sgt. Stevens has joined the red chevron ranks, and will be greatly missed by everyone who knew him. He was one of the first men to be sent here and has proved himself a faithful and efficient man and we all wish him a successful future.

Nurses' Notes

We did not know that Lieut. Popkin was a tailor, until we saw him taking a waist measure.

“When Do We Vote?” Why Are Mustaches?” Titles of nurses latest song.

Since Miss H. is on day duty the night nurses have “Nothing to eat.”

Night nurses report to Lab. 7:30 A. M. Reckon they want to know what we had for breakfast.

If a fellow has trouble with his feet, because they turn towards the Orthopedic ward, what ails the one whose feet turn toward nurses quarters on the hill? Ask “Joe.”

The boys have quite a case on Capt. Stayton—some basketball coach.

Who is the Lieut. from Parkview who has such a good looking girl in East Liberty?

Patient in Orthopedic ward—Is there any officer floating around the hall?

Nurse—Why?
Patient—I just wanted him to run down to the canteen for me.

Miss Wilkeson would like to know what Miss Hoffmann uses to cure a headache that has lasted three days.

We still need a mouse trap in 2B. Lost—White metal cuff link—Please return to Miss Wilkeson.

SMILES
(With Tears Behind Them)

By Privates James A. Krause and John A. Greggs, M. D.

We have French toast Monday mornings,

We have hash on Monday noons,
We have stew on every Monday evening,

That's the food that always makes us blue.

We have flakes on every Tuesday morning,

We have beans on every Tuesday noon,

But the beans that we all seem to long for,
Are the beans that are cooked at home.

We have girls in every city,
We have girls in every state,
We have girls of every shade and beauty,

And we never have to hunt a date.
We have girls all up and down creation,

With whom any soldier lad may roam,
But the girls who fill our lives with sunshine,
Are the girls that we left at home.



Reveille Column
Wake 'Em Up!

By Bob Teed

General Hospital * Mostly General

WHAT THE SPHINX SAYS—
Many things of consequence have happened since I was born.

The American Flag for instance—Ask the Hun.

Many an officer would be smarter if he knew less.

This plague of mustachettes—you can't call them mustaches, no just wee, wee marie mustachettes. Who started it anyway? I once knew a nurse—How about it Lute, are y'gonna Marcus all?

Cheer up! Cute little harbors for flu germs anyway!

The friend that sticketh closer than a brother—Friend Cootie.

Mother, may I go off to war.

Yes, my darling son,

Be sure and join the Q.M.C.,
And never go near a Hun.

Well, Rum and Hun being both licked, whom are we going after now.

“ASYOUWERE, meaning, lets start all over again.

Capt. Brown—You are always late getting up in the morning. Be sure and see Reveille tomorrow morning.

Pvt. Smith—But I don't want to see her; she's not my girl.

Damp, damp, damp, the boys are marching,
Over they went to get the Hun,
But when a-marching back they came,
They found that things were not the same,
And the demon rum had gone from hum, by gum!

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF KAISER BILL

Detail one of the buglers to blow drill call into his ear till he drops dead from cussing.

Also make him hark to the fire whistle 365 days a year. He'll go nuts.

Buy a hand organ and put him on a chain and feed him visitors' home-cooked baskets till he chokes to death.

Where are you going my pretty nurse,
Oh, I'm going on duty she said with a curse;
I wanted to care for a boy “over there,”
And here I sit all night in a chair.

Any material or suggestions for this column will, after the manner of a Hospital, be hanged, drawn, quartered and bisected and, if found wanting, will be consigned to a resting place in the waste basket. If found guilty, it will be exposed in the next issue.

Q.-M. Quimms

The carpenters of the detachment say they are “Out of Luck” since Pvt. Bob Lowery doesn't receive any more candy from his girl. They think that something should be done about it.

Speaking of candy, Lt. Marcus recently received a large package containing candy, fruit, and smokes. He had expressed the need of such things and the Red Cross, with it's custom-

army promptness sprang to the breach and saved the day. The Lieut. being bashful wishes to voice his thanks and appreciation through these columns with the hope that they will come again.

Why will the women always fall for the glittering bars and shining “puts!” Eva called on the phone and asked to talk to Pvt. Mike Green, describing him as being “a small dark fellow with a pretty mustache,” the hard working Lieut. who answered the phone couldn't locate Green so he proceeded to date himself up with the fair one. The question is, How is Green going to win back with such a handicap?

Great consternation in Aspinwall! Last Monday evening our bald-headed corporal insisted on singing a duet at the entertainment given by the First Presbyterian Church. He was suppressed, but not until he had succeeded in making everyone miserable, Sgt. Miller suffered the most, being forced temporarily to retire.

It is rumored among the detachment men that Lt. Popkin is looking for the large bovine creature that infests the room in which the plumbers fittings are stored.

It's hard lines when she makes you do K. P. every time you go to see her. At least Sgt. Peterson says it is.

Sgt. Friedman had to work Saturday evening and was able to go to bed many hours earlier than usual.

Pvt. Burns has lost his happy home. Her “steady” came home from France.

Sgt. Spinnelli claims to be an expert in ground and lofty tumbling.

When a man isn't a man; when he tries to get discharged from Q. M. office force. Why should a man sacrifice a good position to loaf in the Q. M. office. Sixteen men doing five men's work via Q. M. office.

AUTHORIZED ARMY OF 175,000

One of the twenty-three bills signed by the President during the past week is the act authorizing voluntary enlistments in the army up to 175,000 men.

WORDS FROM THE WARDS

Sergeant Kindsvate of the Orthopedic Ward takes great pride in carrying Chevrons and Division Distinctions in his pocket. Some how or other he does not like the idea of any extra trimmings. But cheer up Kindse! Elsie said she would sew them on for you, as she is very anxious for the job.

The Orthopedic Ward has gone dry! Ryan and Wallace have turned to ice cream.

Since Miss Weaver came to the Orthopedic Ward she is improving in her dancing and she smiles more rapidly now.

Private Wallace in the Orthopedic Ward is elected Fire Marshall of the ward. He gets the night mare and plays fire.

They all can talk about the Orthopedic Ward but there are some d—fine men in it.

There are other wards as bad as the Orthopedic Ward but the nurses shield them. Now why can't get some of those nurses.

They all like to get their throats sprayed in the Orthopedic Ward because they took the medicine out of the atomizer and put real Irish tea in it and they came back for seconds.

One of the nurses wonders if we will be in quarantine the 17th of March. Is she German?

A patient has a thirty day furlough and is going to take the nurse along.

Orderly—Say nurse is this a—?

Nurse—Holding object close to eyes, I can't see very well but I think it is.

Favorite beverage of the ward are water and buttermilk. It also happens to be Lt. Brumbaugh's favorite prescription.

Wanted — For Isolation Ward—Mouse traps and cheese.

“We all” are “right pert” this morning so “you all” ought to be happy.

A nurse in 8A was heard to remark, “I wonder why Uncle Sam made Sgts. out of such little boys.”

PARKVIEW MAN SURPRISES HOME FOLKS WITH WEIGHT AND SPEED

Bucyrus, Ore., Feb. 22.—Lloyd Hinkle, who was inducted into the army at Camp Sherman last August and came home for his first visit weighing 205 pounds, thirty-four pounds more than when he joined at Camp Sherman, arrived on a late train and rather than call for the family automobile to come to town for him, hiked the five miles to his father's home in an hour and twenty minutes. Hinkle is a member of the 14th Hospital Unit, stationed at Park View Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Bucyrus News.

STUDY IN MESS HALL PHYSIOGNOMY



ICE CREAM



BEANS

Coming Attractions

Beginning with next issue.

THE GREAT SERIAL

“INDOOR SPORTS IN THE ARMY”

AND THE GREAT DETECTIVE SERIAL

“HEARTLESS HECTOR--Hero of the Hospital”

DON'T MISS THEM

COMMISSIONED STAFF OF THE HOSPITAL



1, Capt. Moore; 2, Capt. Hunter; 3, Capt. Sibley; 4, Capt. Stayton; 5, Col. Kremers; 6, Maj. Millner; 7, Capt. Brown, adj.; 8, Lieut. Munson, asst. adj.; 9, Capt. Ross; 10, Lieut. Brumbaugh; 11, Capt. Paul; 12, Capt. Johnson; 13, Capt. Notkins; 14, Capt. Wallace; 15, Capt. Zoker; 16, Capt. Hershey; 17, Capt. Clark; 18, Lieut. Bennett; 19, Lieut. Popkin; 20, Lieut. Whitecomb; 21, Lieut. Badgley; 22, Lieut. Murray; 23, Lieut. Robinson; 24, Lieut. Warner; 25, Lieut. Mitchell; 26, Lieut. Myers, act. detach. C. O.; 27, Lieut. Wolf; 28, Lieut. Cramer; 29, Lieut. Fisher; 30, Lieut. Cross; 31, Lieut. Kennedy; 32, Lieut. Cornica; 33, Chaplain Schroyer; 34, Lieut. Barret; 35, Lieut. Weimer; 36, Lieut. Huderle; 37, Lieut. Parker; 38, Lieut. Swanson; 39, Lieut. Maloney; 40, Lieut. Stewart; 41, Mr. Pendelton, A. R. C.

ARMY HOSPITAL NURSE CORPS



1, Mrs. Myrtle Crawford; 2, Miss Bertha Griffith; 3, Aura Patton, chief nurse; 4, Miss Bertha Love; 5, Miss Marion Sawyer; 6, Miss Mollie Koehan; 7, Miss Isabel Lawler; 8, Miss Emma Nelson; 9, Miss Nina White; 10, Miss Neva Ryder; 11, Miss Florence Reese; 12, Miss Susan L. Lesh; 13, Miss Grace Conner; 14, Miss Mabel Stewart; 15, Miss Lela Bray; 16, Mrs. Margaret K. Lewis; 17, Miss Thelma Overland; 18, Miss Katherine Barry; 19, Miss Mae Briggs; 20, Miss Margaret Healy; 21, Miss Edna Walberg; 22, Miss Catherine Kennely.

CHIEFS OF STAFF



1, Capt. Moore; 2, Capt. Sibley; 3, Maj. Millner; 4, Lieut. Warner; 5, Lieut. Maloney; 6, Lieut. Huderle.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS TO TAKE PLACE OF ENLISTED WORKERS

Ye keepers of records and pounders of typewriters in army personnel offices, cheer up! Uncle Sam has decided to give all his enlisted men who are now doing personnel work a chance to return to civil life. In their places will be put army field clerks, who will be paid a salary ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per year. These clerks will take over the camp personnel work, and where public quarters are not provided, will draw subsistence money amounting to approximately \$384 per year.

It is estimated that 1,500 clerks will be needed to take the places of enlisted men who will be released under the new scheme. Soldiers now serving in the army may be appointed army field clerks provided they can pass the necessary clerical and physical examinations. Enlisted men will be given the preference in appoint-

ments, and the remaining number needed will be selected from civilian applicants.

Requests to be made army field clerks should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army. Application blanks will be forwarded to the commanding general of the camp to which the appointment will be made, after the paper has been filled out by the applicant.

SOLDIERS CAN KEEP UNIFORMS

Soldiers have often wondered concerning the motive of the government that required them to return their uniforms four months after discharge. Many a soldier has fondly dreamed of the day when he would show his uniform and tell his story to his future generations. This has been made possible by an act of Congress just signed by the President, stating that soldiers may keep their uniforms upon discharge. The uniform that is used by the Government

may be worn by enlisted men four months after their discharge. Officers may wear their uniforms on special occasions of ceremony only.

BILL BEFORE CONGRESS TO PUNISH IMPOSTORS

There is now before Congress a bill which, according to present indications, is sure to be passed, which provides a heavy penalty for anyone wearing any emblem of military honor to which the wearer is not entitled. There are Federal laws providing severe penalties for any unauthorized wearing of an army or naval uniform. The present statute is, it is yet not so severe as the penalty prescribed in a bill introduced in Congress to prevent the unauthorized wearing of military emblems and to protect those who have really earned military decorations. A bill introduced by Congressman Gould provides a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for a period of 20

years, or both, for any person found guilty of wearing an emblem of honor to which he is not entitled. Among such emblems are included the congressional medal, the distinguished service cross, "or any decoration awarded by our associates in the war."

Too many men have been apprehended wearing decorations to which they were using to deceive or defraud the public. The severity of the punishment provided in the proposed law is sure to have a beneficial effect so as to prevent false impositions on the generosity of the public.

WHERE BRAINS ARE NEEDED

"I claim it takes more brains to farm," said Ebenezer Brown. "Than what it does to git ahead and make a splash in town; Why, I know six or seven chaps from this here neighborhood Who went away to cities, where they're busy making good.

"You take Chicago and New York—size up the big men there—The lawyers, doctors, merchant and the multi-millionaire—You'll find they've all been farmer boys, or lived in towns, at least, Where they could have a chance to learn the ways of bird and beast.

"Now, take these city chaps that come to cultivate the land—I don't mean millionaires who farm for fun, you understand—But take the common city folks who try to farm, and say! It's pitiful the way they try to make their farmin' pay.

"I've saw a dozen of 'em fall; I never seen one yet Who managed to be prominent or not get into debt; And so I claim a man may make an awful splash in town And not have brains enough to farm," said Ebenezer Brown. —S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Herald.

Officers' Column

Captain Anderson, Associate Field Director of the Red Cross, is a very obliging man and always ready to do a favor. A few days ago somebody came to him inquiring about a Private Otto. The Captain at once began calling nearby garages and was very anxious to furnish the desired transportation. For his information it should be stated that this Private Otto, also a Ford, can be found by inquiring at the Detachment office.

Captain Tarr was present at the last Officers' dance at the Willows and he wore a new pair of boots with the spurs wrong side up.

Lieut. George A. Murray left on Monday night to report at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, by special order from the Surgeon General's office. He will be enrolled there for a course of instruction in the treatment of infected wounds.

Captain Paul has been delivering a series of lectures in the Officers' Quarters on German Art and other interesting topics. He has had some very interested and appreciative audiences. His ability is beyond question for he has not only passed the test of keeping his own congregation awake but he has also kept many others, including Mr. Tormey, from sleep. His best lecture lasts until three in the morning.

The beautiful spring weather has called the officers out of their winter quarters for long walks in every direction. Lieutenants Parker and Popkins recently journeyed to within jumping distance of New Kensington, took a fond look at the promised land and then boarded a car for the Hospital. Captain Hunter has been seen strolling aimlessly about, headed for no place in particular. This is the season of the Wanderlust.

OUR CHAPLAIN MOVES

The Chaplain has moved into his new office on the first floor of the central building. The place will not be hard to find. There is a fire extinguisher hanging by the door and the fire exit is just across the hall. Just why all fire fighting apparatus was put near the official abode of the Chaplain is not known. Surely our sky-pilot will not need them in the next world. At least "ASYOUWERE" don't think he is headed in that direction and anyway if he should by accident get to hell it would be the finest thing that ever happened for the devil. He would talk to the Old Boy a bit, get him to carry some of Uncle Sammy's Insurance, get him naturalized start him studying English and the elementary branches, introduce him to some good people, and while the Red One was busy getting out his lessons the Chaplain would be giving a little talk to the Lesser Devils. Result would be that Hell would have to close up. There would be no one to run it.

And while we are on the subject, Chaplain Shroyer deals out the brand of religion that we like—that is the shirt sleeve kind. For instance when "ASYOUWERE" was starting he helped us out by writing for us and then when the long day of sales was over and the nickles had to be counted and stacked, the Chaplain rolled up his sleeves and helped. That, say we, is a fine religion and we don't even know the brand of his religious politics.

The Chaplain helped "ASYOUWERE" open its office and become a paper, we hope he will be with us to help pull down the shutter when we close for the last time.

OFFICERS' HOP

A very enjoyable Military Hop was given on Monday, March 3 at K. of C. Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bellefield, in honor of Lieut. Colonel Kremers, Commanding Officer of Hospital 24. There were about two hundred officers, nurses, and guests present to take part in the festivities of the occasion. The music was exceptionally good, furnished by Reihl's orchestra. The officers on duty at the hospital are indebted to the K. of C. for the donation of the beautiful hall and the music for the evening and they take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation. The work of the enlisted men who helped serve the refreshments was also very much appreciated. The success of the Hop was due to a large extent to the efforts of the special Hop Committee composed of Capt. Fogerty, M. C., chairman, Lt. Warner, M. C., Lt. Huderle, D. C. Lt. Stewart, D. C., and Lt. Bennett, San. Corps.

The Major had his battalion out for drill and review. One platoon held a fine straight line and pleased the Major so much that he addressed the well-drilled platoon and commended them highly. After the review was over an Irishman who had not been in the Army long approached the Major and said, "That's a foina spach ye made us this morning Sergeant." "I'm not a sergeant," responded the Major. To which the Celt rejoined, "Don't worry, ye will be soon; you're a dang smart fellow."

REGULATIONS CONCERNING WEARING OF THE UNIFORM

Discipline and Military Courtesy
Circular 85 of the War Department, dated February 19, 1919 has just been received. The information contained therein relates to the wearing of the uniform, disciplinary measures pertaining thereto, and military courtesy. The circular is quite lengthy in its contents. Excerpt of the more important provisions are herewith published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The regulations governing the uniform of the United States Army, and its wear, are as prescribed in Special regulations Nos. 41 and 42, War Department, 1917, as changed. Generally speaking these regulations will be strictly interpreted, but it is recognized that, in a large measure, the present laxness in conforming to the regulations has grown up as a result of the original unpreparedness of the United States in the manner of supply of the clothing and equipment at the outbreak of the war. It is neither the policy nor the desire of the War Department to work a hardship, either on persons severing their relations with the military service or those who have signified their intention to remain, by requiring abandonment of necessary articles of clothing or equipment which were purchased in good faith in a time of urgent necessity. This principle will necessarily bring about a recognition of certain departures from the strict letter of the regulations; but, on the other hand, it does not condone many of the violation of regulations which are practiced at present.

The Sam Browne or Liberty Belt is not authorized in this country and will not be worn. This belt is the distinguished mark of the commissioned officer abroad but there is no necessity for its introduction into the United States.

The prescribed wound and service chevrons, and special individual decorations such as the medal of honor, distinguished service cross and medal, and the appropriate ribbon sections are a part of the uniform. Special individual decorations from foreign governments, such as French Croix de Guerre or similar decorations from other foreign governments are authorized. These decorations will be worn as prescribed in Special Regulations No. 41, War Department, 1917. The French shoulder cord known as the fourragere is, however, a part of the French uniform and only two American organizations are authorized to wear it, namely, Sanitary Section 646 and the 103rd Aero Squadron. Citations are not sufficient, special authorization for the fourragere must come from the French Government. Such decorations as gold and silver stars on the sleeve, unauthorized campaign ribbons, gold chevrons presumed to denote that the wearer has been a prisoner of war, or denoting any service other than prescribed for such chevrons, are not authorized and will not be permitted.

The question of laxity in dress, the wearing of dirty, soiled or torn uniforms, combinations of uniform and civilian clothing, unbuttoned coats or overcoats, etc., is for officers and men still in the service entirely question of discipline and will be treated as such.

For discharged officers and men, the matter of discipline is beyond the control of the military authorities. It is not possible, nor is it intended that the military authorities should prevent the wearing by discharged officers and men of uniforms which do not conform to specifications. The present law prevents the wearing of the uniform for discharged enlisted men except en route from the place of discharge to their home, which journey may take place within, or may consume, three months from the date of discharge. The uniform must be returned to the government within four months of the date of discharge. For discharged officers, the law is the same, except that the uniforms, being the property of officers are not required to be returned and the officers may also wear them on occasions of ceremony. There is, however, a bill before Congress to allow discharged officers and men to retain and wear their uniforms indefinitely. In view of the fact that this bill is clearly the result of public opinion and will probably be enacted into law, it is thought best to consider it already as in force in so far as it allows officers and enlisted men to retain and wear their uniforms for the time being.

The red chevron was adopted in order to distinguish discharged enlisted men from those still in service. The fact that it is, perhaps, being used in some cases by enlisted men still in the service as a means of deceiving the military authorities is not sufficient cause to warrant its removal. These causes are subject to disciplinary action and military commanders have the power to make this particular breach of regulations highly unprofitable for the offenders. Discharged men seem to be willing and ready to wear the chevron, even when necessary to purchase it from civilian firms. It is not considered advisable to attempt to obtain legislation rendering discharged men in

A VALUABLE AID TO THE HOSPITAL



THE MOTOR CORPS GIRLS

Front row, from left to right—Adj. Boschert, Sergt. Lowrie, Quartermaster Campbell. Back row, from left to right—Capt. Bishoff, Lieut. Frauenheim, Lieut. Dorlitttle, Lieut. Bishoff.

uniform subject to military discipline. The red chevron while admittedly not a universale panacea, is the only practical plan so far suggested to maintain the distinctive character of the uniform when worn by soldiers as distinguished from ex-soldiers.

The impersonation of officers and the wearing uniforms by those not entitled to do so is a question in most cases for the civil authorities to handle. These cases should be prosecuted by the civil authorities under the provisions of Sec. 123, Act of Congress, June 3, 1916 (Pub. 16, W. D., 1916). This act provides for its violation a penalty upon conviction of not to exceed \$300.00 fine or six months imprisonment or both.

Commanding officers should take proper disciplinary action to insure that the rules of military courtesy are carefully observed by all officers and men alike connected with the service. This cannot be forced upon discharged officers and men who do not desire to be governed by these rules.

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff

ASYOUWERE

They told us much of crime and sin,
Of theft and murders done
By the world's High Chief Barbarians,
The nation of the Hun,
Who maimed and slaughtered infants,
Helpless women and old men,
And committed such inhuman acts—
'Twas far beyond our ken.

For three hard years we waited,
Kept the peace, ere we begun
To sail across the ocean,
To make war on the Hun.
He joked about our coming;
He thought our chances small,
Of rendering effective aid
In causing his downfall.

We started in to learn his tricks
From Tommy and from Jacques,
Which they had learned by years of work
To keep the German back.
When when we struck, we hit 'em hard
And got hit in return;
But we ne'er turned back—we went
straight on
Across the River Marne.

We then cleaned out the St. Mehiel
Of that "Kultured" Hunish skum
And pressed on into Argonne Woods
To show them we had come.
They placed their best men on our front
With H. E.'s big and small,
Machine guns, gas and buried mines
And planes, star-shells and all.

They put up there their hardest fight
And took an awful toll



I CAN EXPLAIN IT, SARJ!

From our brave boys who'd gone so far
To fight for Freedom's soul.
But every boy who suffered thus
With glory has been crowned;
He gave his blood to save his land
From "Kultur's" Hunnish wound.

Now, many of those boys, so brave,
Who went out sound and strong
Are here, in "Number Twenty-four,"
From wounds they've suffered long.
The doctors say "We'll do our best
To mend your wounds of war,
To fix up all your broken parts
And make you ASYOUWERE."
—OLD DUDS.

RAN WITHOUT MACHINERY

Speaking at a recent dinner, Senator Henry C. Lodge of Massachusetts referred to technical automobile terms, and told the following story:

One afternoon some time ago two young girls were sitting on the veranda knitting for the soldiers, when one of them turned the conversation to an auto ride she had the evening before.

"Mr. Jones' ability in running an automobile is simply wonderful," declared the pretty one. "I never dreamed that it was possible to go quite so far without machinery."

"Go without machinery!" was the wonderful rejoinder of the other. "Do you mean to say that such a thing happened?"

"Yes," promptly replied the first. "We must have gone at least 12 miles before Mr. Jones discovered that the engine was missing."

CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT

"Them people over at Tumlinville are a pack of dad-burned liars!" declared old Wash Gulliger of Rumpus Ridge Ark., upon his return from a night's stay in the county seat. "I driv' into town just after dusk, and a couple of miles before I got there I could hear a horrow going up. When I arrived bells were clanging, whistles blowing, gents rambling around with torches, guns and such as that. It 'peared to be a right lively function, but I missed something."

"Pleasant time," says I to a feller, "but whur is he at?"

"The nigger," says I.

"Aw, this hain't a lynchin'," says he, "The allies have signed an Armenian with the Dutch." —Kansas City Star.

Bill Hart in a Speaking Part
An artist took his easel and other paraphernalia and went down into Santa Monica canyon and began to paint a sunset, all red and blue and green.

Who should stumble on to the scene but Bill Hart in his well-known gunman rig, just off "location."

Bell Phones—340-341 Hiland

P. & A.—341 East

BARTLEY HARDWARE COMPANY

6203 Penn Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Ah," said the artist mistaking Bill for an ordinary cowboy, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky pictures page by page. Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the vivid east; the red stained sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as ravens' wings, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," said Bill, solemnly, "not since the town voted dry."

Is the Best Milk Too Good?

The health of your family, Ma-dam, depends greatly on the intelligence, responsibility and equipment of your milkmen. How effectively your milkman solves the problem bears directly on the welfare of your home.

Rieck-McJunkin Milk

Is pure, safe and healthful. This is not a guess or a hope. It is an absolute scientific certainty. Its food value and purity is assured by a daily series of tests.

"The Best Milk Is Just Good Enough"

Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co.

RIECK PLANT
Forbes and Stevenson Streets
Bell, Grant 2900
P. & A., Main 2900

McJUNKIN PLANT
30th Street and Liberty Avenue
Bell, Grant 6450
P. & A., Lawrence 112

A laundry that you will be proud to patronize

Stark's Model Laundry "Bestuvall"

Phone, Fisk 250

Phone Oakmont 176

Reinhold's Pure Ice Cream

"The Cream of the Valley"

When better Ice Cream is made Reinhold will make it

SPECIAL NOTICE

Information has come to the office of "ASYOUWERE" that men are soliciting subscriptions to this paper. No one is authorized to solicit subscriptions or accept money for them. "ASYOUWERE" has no solicitors or agents out for that purpose. This paper is published for the benefit of the personnel and patients of the Hospital and such of the public who are interested in it. The co-operation of the general public is sought to prevent this pernicious practice by refusing such requests. Subscriptions to "ASYOUWERE" should be sent directly to the editorial offices. Address all communications to "ASYOUWERE"

U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24,
Parkview Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Enclosed please find \$..... for which please send "ASYOUWERE" foryears to

Name

Address

City

Subscription Rates—\$2.00 Per Year; \$1.00 Six Months.

MASTER HOSPITAL SERGEANT
ALBERT O. MILLER



Master Hospital Sergeant Albert O. Miller first enlisted in the army at Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 4, 1912. He was immediately transformed to Fort Andrews Mass., for duty where he was placed in charge of the Laboratory and Operating Room. On September 24, 1913, he received his appointment as Sergeant Hospital Corps and detailed as anesthetist and X-Ray Operator. He was later transferred to Fort Strong, Mass., and in August, 1915 to Fort Williams, Maine. On April 4, 1916, he was appointed Sergeant First Class, Hospital Corps and at once ordered to the Hawaiian Department for duty. Upon his arrival at Honolulu he was assigned to duty at Post Hospital, Schofield Barracks and on August 4, 1916 where he assisted in organizing Ambulance Co. No. 9, the first entirely motor equipped Ambulance Company in the Army. He was appointed Hospital Sergeant, Medical Department January 18, 1918 and relieved as First Sergeant of Ambulance Co. No. 9, and was assigned to duty with The Traveling Medical Advisory Board, Selective Draft Service for the Territory of Hawaii. While on the Island of Mani the members of the Board made the ascent of the famous extinct volcano of Haleakala and a few days later on the Island of Hawaii they witnessed the eruption of the Volcano Kilanca. Upon the completion of his duties with the Medical Advisory Board he was again assigned to duty at Post Hospital, Schofield Barracks in charge of the Sick and Wounded of office. During September 1918 Sergeant Miller passed his examination for Master Hospital Sergeant. The examination included the following subjects: Army Regulations, Army Paper Work, Manuel of Court Martial, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Nursing and Ward Management, Cooking and Mess Management, Minor Surgery, First Aid, Camp Sanitation, Hygiene, Drill and Mathematics. He later passed his examination for Commission in Sanitary Corps for immediate overseas duty and had been ordered to the United States to report to the Adjutant General. He arrived at San Francisco, Cal., four days before the armistice was declared which stopped his commission. He received his appointment as Master Hospital Sergeant on February 7, 1919 at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24, where he was assigned as Personnel Sergeant Major.

A SERIOUS QUESTION

Not long ago the big question in the mind of every real American soldier was, "When do we go across?" It was ever more important than the query, "Where do we eat?" Now the fellows are asking, "When can we get a discharge?" There is another question that should come up in the mind of every soldier who wants to get out of the army. It is this: "What am I going to do when I get home?" Of course, what a fellow does for a week or two while he is enjoying all sorts of home comforts is not the big concern. Quite naturally he will take a good long sleep, running over the regular time for reveille by a few hours. He will also try to eat everything in sight just because it is home cooking. But aside from these things that are a part of the home coming, what are you going to do in the way of a steady job? Quite a few will go back to their old work. Some will not be able to do that, but will be compelled to take up something new along lines in keeping with their changed physical conditions. And it will require in many cases a great deal of courage to face a task that is entirely new. But men are meeting the situation in true American style and will soon be doing their part in the world that is being made over. All in all this military experience ought to have a wholesome influence on young men who are soon to choose their work in civilian life. The selective draft gathered in men from every

THE FABLE OF THE DOCTOR WHO THOUGHT HE WAS GOING TO WAR

By Lieut. Nostalgia.
With Apologies to Mr. George Ade and Others.

Doctor Livewire was Some Big Frog in a Small Puddle in Squartown. He had practiced The Gentle Art in This Burg of 5,000 Souls for 10 Years. Half the Babies in Town were named after Doc. He was A Big Success without A Cevil. He owned a Steam Heated House, A Fur-lined Coat and Had a Henry for The Practice and a Big Car for The Family. His Wife had a Diamond Engagement Ring—Bought Six Years after the Ceremonies. Things were going Pretty Smooth for The Doc. He was in The Habit of Slipping His Feet Under The Mahogany with The Best in Town and when There was a Public Celebration Doc was One of The Headliners when It came to Pushing The Persiflage. Meetings On Public Policy were not Considered Binding unless Doc was In the Chair. In Short He dipped into Most Everything of Importance that Happened in Squartewn. Generally Speaking Doc was the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Jewish Welfare Association all done up in One Package. He presided over The Wavering Destinies of All The Prominent People in Squartown. Doc was Coasting when The War Broke Out. He was a Fire-eater and a Heartless Brute and wanted to Fight and At Once, so He wrote Washington. Two weeks brought a Commission of First Lieutenant in The Medical Corps. Now, not being Up on The Military Stuff, He thought that A 1st Lieutenant Must be Pretty Near the Top, so He was Sworn in Poste Haste. From the Tone of The Letter from Washington, signed by One of The Hired Men, Doc gathered That Pershing Needed A Family Physician and The Government Wanted The General's Family Well Cared for and so Had Selected Him for The Big Job. One Bright Morning The Telegram Came. It stated That 3 months of Military Training in A Southern Camp was desired so that He would Be Up on The nicities of Military Customs and Courtesies. Doc Began To Come To. It was gradually Creeping In on Him that A First Lieutenant was Not The Biggest Thing in The Army. Also He could not get The Significance of The Big Affair when The Colonel's Father-in-law's Last Name was Conferred on The Camp. Up-to-date Doc had thought of War in Connection with Fighting. And besides The Ten Mile Hike shortly after midnight got His Nanny. Just Why A Successful Doctor should make A Mud Hen of Himself was not Clear. Several Things were Hazy. Back Home Doc was Quite A Dignified Cuss and Most Folks were careful in conversation with Him. Here in The Camp several Young Warriors whose Pugilistic Cognomens were Captain and Who were Still in The Pin Feather Stage had hollered at Him about Making The Salute Snappy—and on one Occasion One Sears and Roebuck Artist had inquired, "Which Is Your Left Foot?" One Thing Kept Doc Sweet—The Chance of

Getting Across Where The Big Show Was. He had seen some Pretty Sick Ones Get Well and So did not Worry Much. He took Life in The Training Camp a Good Deal the Way He treated Some of The Prominent Women Back Home—He Humored It. While Doc Never got to Be a Real West Pointer, He was a fair Three Months' Sample. The Orders came. Washington had made Another One of Their Famous Ones. He did not Go Across. After landing in Another Camp in This Country and Interviewing Two Sergeants and One other Person whose sleeve carried a Decoration that somehow Doc had Missed in The Basic Course, He was told to Report to The Base Hospital For Duty. This Got his Angora and by The Time He reported to The C.O. of The Base Doc was Hot Under the Celluloid and Lathered Up Considerable. This C.O. was A Polished Product, and Explained that There were several Baffling Cases in The Hospital and that was The Reason why The Surgeon General had Sent Doc There. The C.O. had Taken a Shot on The Principle that There is One Born every 60 seconds and Got Away with It. Under This Priming Doc Mellowed Up and inquired How long The Colonel had Been in The Army and Also ventured The Remark that, "Guess It's just as well for You and Me to be in The Army as The Wheeling is Pretty Heavy This Spring." A week in The Base let Doc In on The Joke, but The C.O. had Himself well Guarded and Anyway there was Nothing to be Gained by telling The Old Fellow that All Men are Liars, especially Those Running Base Hospitals. So Things just Dragged along during The Summer and In the Fall after All The Big Ones had had a Whack at The Big Show The War was Stopped Suddenly and Doc was left at a Mobilizing Center with His Baggage marked A.E.F. and An Absent Kind of Feeling in His Mid Works. Later he found out That the A.E.F. meant Allentown Effectives Fooled. Well, Taken by and Large, Matters were not so Bad. Everyone was going Home and So Doc ordered The House Opened Up, Sent His Wife Home and Notified The Garage Man to Turn Henry over a Couple of Times just to Make Sure that She was Hitting All Four. And Then Washington made Another One. Proceed to A Reconstruction Hospital in This Country and Fix Up Some of The Men Who had Orchestra Seats in The Front Row at The Big Show—was The Gist of The Official Note that They Handed Out to Doc The Day Before Christmas. Doc Frothed. Did He Comply with The Order? He Did. On Two Occasions He had Seen Them Leading Away Some Folks Who Didn't. Doc wanted To Get Back Home with a White One. It would Look Well Framed and Hung Up in The Waiting Room. MORAL—It's Better to Be a Big Frog in A Small Puddle than A Small Frog in A Big Puddle.

trade and profession, and some were drawn in who had never done much of anything. The fellows who were making good when the war came will have a chance and a desire to continue. The fellows who were doing nothing, or worse than nothing, will have a chance to redeem themselves. In fact, they have already done it. Many have been saved from a useless career, "saved as through fire." Now there is a new world open to them. The fellow who thought of nothing bigger than manipulating a soda fountain or selling tickets on the merry-go-round has been working at a real job on the Western front. He has a certain dignity to uphold now and it would be a bad step to go backward to something not worth doing. There are jobs that should have a greater appeal to strong, able bodied men now than ever before. The agricultural field offers boundless opportunities. The vigorous life in the open of camp and battle field has no doubt had a wonderful effect on the character of men. There is still a life in the open, out in the middle west, northwest and southwest, or in any farming section that should have a great attraction for the man who wants a real job with life at its best. By this time the superficial idea that it is degrading to dig in the ground should have disappeared. The men in France lived very close to Mother Earth. Why should it seem degrading for the soldier to turn farmer and handle a plow after he has been digging trenches and actually sleeping in Flanders mud? There is nothing contaminating about good, clean earth. Work will bring from there will be thrown in an abundance of health, joy and contentment. What are you going to do when you get your discharge? Whatever you do, make it a man's job.

Lieut. Montgomery J. Schrover,
Chaplain and Morale Officer.

The highest average yield in the past five years for buckwheat was made in Northampton county with 26 bushels in 1915.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING
WEARING OF ARMY
SERVICE CHEVRONS

The Army service chevrons seem to have furnished much discussion and confusion for the men in service as well as the general public. There are certain prescribed regulations regarding the wearing of these chevrons and their abuse seem to be due to a lack of information regarding them. It is not uncommon to see discharged soldiers wearing their scarlet chevron between the elbow and the wrist, sewed on point downward, and sometimes worn two on a sleeve. These chevrons have been authorized by the War Department to be worn as a mark of an honorably discharged soldier in the following manner. Two scarlet chevrons are issued to each man upon his discharge, one of which is to be worn on the overcoat, and the other on the coat. It is to be sewed on the left sleeve, midway between the elbow and shoulder, point up. Frequently one sees stars, both the gold and silver variety, worn usually above the gold and silver chevrons. Soldiers have insisted that they were entitled to wear the gold star in recognition of service with the first 50,000 men in France, and the silver star for enlistment before December 15, 1917. There is at present no authority for wearing these stars on any part of the uniform by any officer or enlisted man and there is no indication that such an authorization will be made by the War Department. Gold chevrons are authorized for wounds and overseas service. Worn on the left sleeve, between the elbow and wrist, point down, a gold chevron signifies six months service in France and each additional chevron six additional months service abroad. The same chevron worn on the right sleeve signifies that the wearer has been wounded. Silver chevrons are authorized to be worn on the left sleeve in the same relative position as the gold ones for service in this country. One chevron is to be worn for each six months service. A blue chevron is also authorized

to be worn in case of less than six months overseas service. Only one type of chevron is to be worn, however. The gold, silver and blue chevrons are never to be worn together.

BONUS OF \$60 AND 5-CENT MILE-
AGE TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

The signing by the President of the great \$6,000,000,000 revenue bill appropriates to every service man a bonus of \$60 upon his honorable discharge. A telegram to this effect was received at the Hospital from the War Department last week. Every discharged soldier, sailor and marine is now eligible to obtain this amount from the Government. The special bonus applies to officers and nurses as well as enlisted men. Soldiers who have already been discharged may receive the \$60 bonus by applying to the Director of Finance of the War Department. Any man hereafter honorably discharged will receive the bonus with his final statement papers. A change has also been made in the travel allowance for all discharged men. Heretofore the Government paid travel allowance at the rate of 3½ cents per mile from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment or induction. The railroads issued tickets to discharged men at the rate of two cents per mile. In a telegram from the War Department received March 1, travel allowance was increased from 3½ cents to 5 cents per mile. The railroads are still continuing to sell tickets at the rate of two cents per mile. The discharged soldier also has the option of receiving the 5-cent travel allowance from the place of discharge to his actual bonafide home or residence or to the place of his induction or enlistment. Under this provision a man who enlisted at Chicago and whose home is in Oregon may draw 5 cents travel allowance to his home in Oregon, whereas under the old provision he would only receive allowance to Chicago..

On March 1 reports indicated that the grain and fruit prospects were unusually encouraging throughout the state.

Bell Phones: Court 750—751
P. & A. Phone 580 Main

Winsor & Borchers

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers

Butter, Eggs,
Cheese and
Oleomargarine

403 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH PA.

THE
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK
at PITTSBURGH

is a strong, popular and convenient Bank, with a welcome for all customers, whether their business be large or of moderate proportions.

Capital
\$4,000,000.00
Surplus
\$1,250,000.00
Deposits
\$26,155,720.09
Resources
\$41,143,568.70

LAWRENCE E. SANDS
President
FRANK E. BROOKS
Vice President
CLYDE C. TAYLOR
Cashier
OSCAR WILSON
Assistant Cashier
S. B. THOMPSON, JR.
Assistant Cashier

FIFTH AVE. and WOOD ST.,
Pittsburgh.
"Convenient For You."

Buy
War Saving
Stamps

Compliments of a
of a friend of
the
Hospital

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

THE WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, March 9—Religious Services. Catholic Mass, 8:30 A. M. Undenominational, Rev. Dr. Lyman E. Davis, President, General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Monday, March 10—Musical Program.

Tuesday, March 11—Afternoon, Mrs. Capen. Music in Wards. Evening, Minstrel Show.

Wednesday, March 12—Moving Pictures.

Thursday, March 13—Jewish Welfare Board. Boxing Bouts.

Friday, March 14—Pressed Steel Car Co. Minstrels.

Saturday, March 15—Moving Pictures.

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY

During the past week programs of varied entertainments were presented which gave the boys many pleasant hours. In addition to the evening entertainments there were several afternoon affairs which proved to be most enjoyable.

Washington's Birthday was a busy day at the Hospital. Practically every patient and detachment man, who was able to be out was entertained in some manner.

In the morning, about two hundred men attended the ceremonies at Carnegie Museum to witness the presentation of Medals to two of their comrades. After being served with a delightful luncheon, they returned to the Hospital with the unanimous verdict of a wonderful time. During the afternoon, thirty-two boys were entertained by the Mothers of Democracy and forty-eight men attended the Washington birthday party of the D. A. R. at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall. W. S. Hart's picture, "The Border Wireless" presented by Artercraft-Paramount Film Exchange was presented for the entertainment of all patients during the evening.

Blue Monday was made bright by a showing of several reels of a late news weekly.

Tuesday night, the famous "Lindsay Quartette" presented a musical program, assisted by five minstrels under the auspices of Mrs. H. N. Vanvorhis. After listening to these "Sons of the Sunny South" a fellow just had to forget his troubles. While the boys were enjoying themselves in the Assembly Room, Charlie Chaplin's picture "Easy Street" was provoking laughter and spreading good cheer among the bed patients in the wards. The picture was presented by Mr. Riphard of the Exhibitors Mutual Film Corporation.

Wednesday night is one that will long be remembered for the fast snappy boxing bouts between some of the fastest boys in this section. Harry Greb who boxed Mel. Stevenson and Chick Rodgers has made many friends in the hospital and the boys are all anxiously waiting for his reappearance which has been promised for the very near future.

Thursday night, the Fox Sunshine Comedies sent out by Fox Film Co., were enjoyed immensely.

Friday turned out to be another busy day. Thirty-five boys were entertained at the matinee at the Nixon theater by the Actor Benefit Fund, All Star Cast. Forty of the boys were guests of the Sharpsburg Y. M. C. A. "Father and Son Banquet" and enjoyed the several speakers who were presented during the evening. The evening entertainment presented by the K. of C. Minstrels served to chase "Old Man Trouble" away from the hospital.

All in all we had a wonderful week

Y. M. C. A.

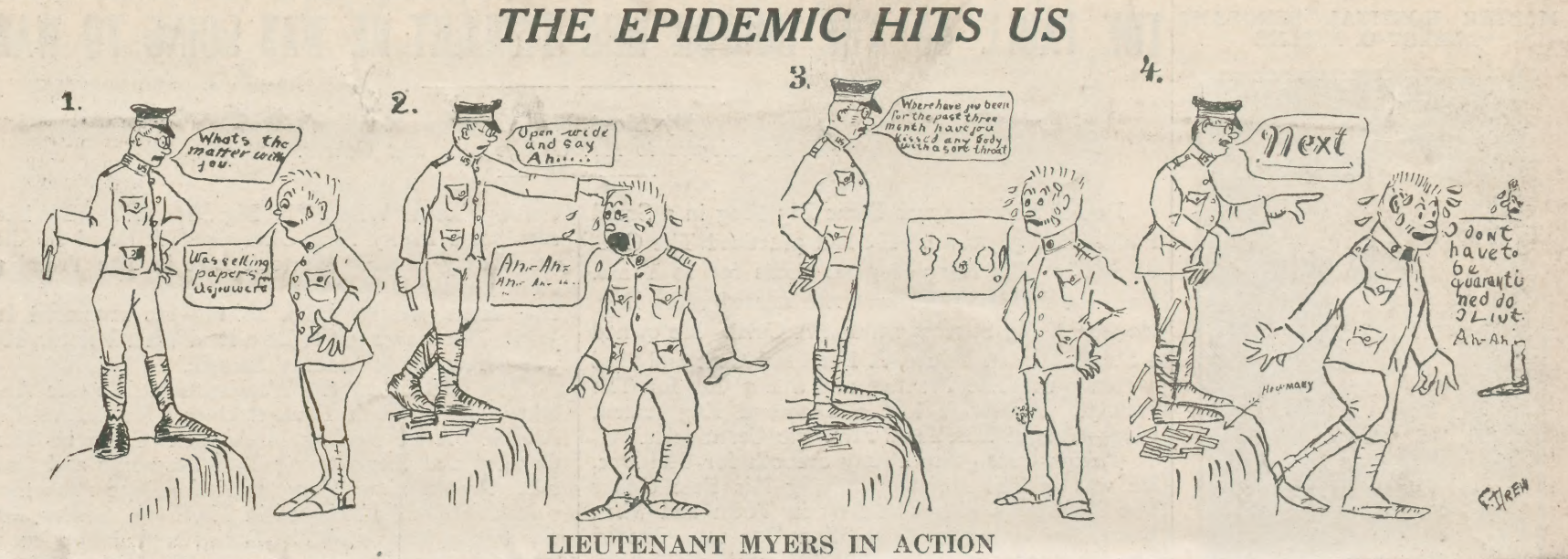
The "Y" Hut opens Saturday, March 8, 7:30 p. m. The Pentapha Club of Pittsburgh will present their follies of 1919. The caste consists of fifty men, all member of the club. There will be a Gypsy Dance given by eight young girls in costume. The club will present a real, live, clean minstrel show followed by a one act playlet.

Do not make any other engagements for this date. We hope to see all officers, nurses, patients and detachment men present. This will be a real treat; so don't miss it. Come, have a good time and make the "Y" your home. Everybody welcome.

Mr. David H. Bissett, formerly "Y" secretary at Tech Hut, Pittsburgh is now a member of the staff at the Hospital Hut. We think he will be a good team mate for our present secretary, Carl A. Walter and hope to see some big things from now on at the "Y." Here's success to you Bissett!

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Circular No. 92 of the War Department relative to the Passover holidays has just been received. According to this circular "Matzos" or unleavened bread will be distributed to soldiers of the Jewish faith by the Jewish Welfare Board. In addition those men whose services can be spared will be given a two-day pass between April 6 and 9. Those who will not be able to secure such leave and



such others who wish are urged to see Sergeant Melnick the Hospital representative of the Jewish Welfare Board in order to make local arrangements for them. Report to him at once.

On Thursday evening, March 7, the Board will bring again one of those "classy, peppy, boxing tournaments."

LEAGUE

On February 21 a case of mild diphtheria was found in one of the wards in the Hospital. This was followed by two other cases on the next day. Col Kremers, Commanding Officer keenly alive to the situation called a conference of Capt. Baker, Chief of Medical Service, Capt. Stayton Asst. Commanding Officer; Capt. Paul, Sanitary Inspector; Lt. Braumbraugh, Asst. Chief of Medical Service; Lt. Warner, Chief of Laboratory Service and Lt. Munson.

Special regulations governing the control of diphtheria were adopted and printed and were in the hands of the entire command within three hours. Daily inspection of every person on the post was made; throat cultures have been made by laboratory force, of every person and all modern methods of prophylaxis were started at once. This prompt action has unearthed nine mild cases of diphtheria and 15 carriers (persons who harbor the germs in their throats but are not sick). These persons were promptly isolated. Results show no fresh cases in the last three days and RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT.

FRIENDS' LEAVE SALVATION ARMY

Interest is manifested by many returned soldiers in the membership drive of the Friends' League of the Salvation Army in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county from March 15 to 18. The interest on the part of the soldiers in the Salvation Army results from the warmth of feeling on the part of the military men toward the Salvation Army because of that organization's noble, self-sacrificing work among the boys in France and in the cantonments in this country.

The Friends' League was organized by the large circles of friends of the Army to assist the Army, in a financial way only, in the work and activities of the Salvation Army in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county. Twenty-five thousand members will be sought in the drive of the Friends' League and the funds realized from the enrollment of members at the nominal charge of \$1, \$2 or \$5 annually will be used to defray the annual "overhead" expenses of operating the institutional activities of the Salvation Army, such as the Mothers' and Children's Fresh Air Camp, Slum Settlement, Day Nursery and two Industrial Homes, all of which are situated in Allegheny county.

The fighting men at Parkview, who have paid such strong tributes to the Salvation Army lassies for their ministrations of doughnuts, of the kind that "mother used to make," cigarettes and chocolates in France, will be given an opportunity to hear Commander Miss Evangeline C. Booth, head of the Salvation Army forces in the United States, speak in the Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 16.

On Monday evening, March 3, the men of the Hospital were given a very rare treat. Everything was modern and up-to-date, from Jazz to Hoola-Hoola and Shimminie. No wonder the Assembly Hall was crowded to capacity and the wild cheers of the men echoed and re-echoed. The dancing of Mr. William E. McCoy and Miss Helen Witham was, indeed, very artistic and the best example of modern terpsichorean art yet exhibited here. The sweet voice of Miss Dora Manghian, together with her catchy gestures, elicited many an encore, while the numerous songs of the Dolly Sisters brought forth wild applause. The Messrs. Al Epstein, violinist, and R. Harrison, pianist, of the Maggio Orchestra were the most clever artists on these instruments.

RETRAINING DISABLED MEN

Recent government reports have indicated a desire of many disabled soldiers to enter clerical work, despite the fact that the positions open in that field are said to be the "least paid of all the occupations listed." Here is a field for discussion by psychologists, who perhaps can explain why fighting men, when their exciting job is done, seek the calmest, most commonplace employment. Was the expectation that our soldiers would return with poise and confidence to blaze new trails a delusion? Are they, instead, chiefly desirous of learning double entry by day and reading a quiet book in a quiet corner in the evening?

But the question is not one for psychologists alone; it has very practical aspects. The government is aroused by the situation and the Federal Board of Vocational Education is determined that disabled soldiers shall not become unskilled workers if possible to avoid it. The men who are maimed are being told frankly that they are handicapped in competing with the physically fit in work requiring neither particular skill nor training. They are urged to prepare for activity in the trades and in a variety of other pursuits, indoors and out, that demand special knowledge. The disabled soldier, retrained for skilled employment, can hold his own, the board believes, and it is putting the opportunity before every crippled man. No sacrifice is involved for the soldier; his training is free and he is paid \$65 a month while learning.

On December 28 there were 12,684 disabled soldiers registered. Of these 1,455 had been placed in occupations by the board or had placed themselves; 520 had been recommended for special training, and 2,183 had been listed as prospects for training. Sixty-three courses were represented in assignments, including agriculture, architecture, civil engineering, chemistry, mechanics, teaching, secretarial work, telegraphy and window dressing. Some were sent for instruction to industrial establishments and others to the best schools of the Nation. Pittsburgh is contributing its share. Only last week it was announced that two maimed soldiers were assigned to the Carnegie Institute of Technology for training in mining engineering, by the Pittsburgh branch of the vocational training board. Pittsburgh's splendid university, technical school and great industries will probably make it a center of instruction for disabled men.

It is probable that one reason for the apparent desire of many soldiers for clerical work is the fact that they want something new, and it is gravitation in the path of least resistance to seek change where entrance is easiest. But the disabled men who have the patience to fit themselves for work demanding special knowledge and skill will some day thank the



agency that urged them to look ahead. They will, too, have the satisfaction of having saved Marcus Aurelius and other sedatives of work or play for their later years.—The Pittsburgh Sun.

MINES AFFORD WORK FOR DISABLED MEN

So many plans and propositions are being worked out today for the profitable return of wounded soldiers to civil pursuits that it should be next to impossible for any returned soldier to remain idle and a burden upon society unless he should be totally and permanently disabled. Even then his government insurance should be sufficient to provide ample support.

One of these many plans is that proposed by Robert Z. Virgin, acting director of the extension department of mines and instructor in mining at West Virginia University who declares that positions can be found in the mines for disabled soldiers and sailors, after they have been properly trained. Profitable positions in the mining industry, according to this authority, should be easily available after a suitable period of training.

Mr. Virgin contends that those minus one arm can be superintendents, mine foremen, fire bosses, weighmen, stationary engineers, lamp men, oilers, bookkeepers, payroll

clerks, watchmen, trappers, pumpers, stock feeders and draftsmen.

Other service men, who are maimed as a result of the war, and the position they can fill, are thus classified by Mr. Virgin:

Those minus two arms, messengers, watchmen, trappers.

Those minus two legs can be watchmen.

Those minus arm and leg, watchmen and trappers.

SILLER, NARTEN & BARNES CO.

51 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wholesale Distributors for

Muriel Cigars from 10c to 15c each.

Robt. Burns from 10c to 15c each.

Owls, 7c.

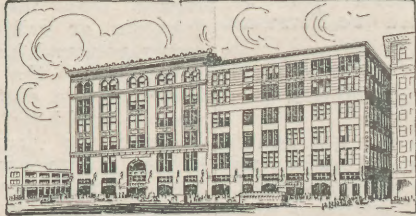
White Owls, 8c.

Little Bobbie, 6c.

BAUR'S AUNT- HANNAH'S BREAD

LIKE MOTHER TRIED TO MAKE

WRAPPED AT OVENS



THE JOSEPH HORNE CO.

Pittsburgh's Best Place to Shop

FIFTH---PENN---STANWIX

'TIS A TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE WARR BUT 'TIS BETTER'N NO WARR ATALL